The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TODAY

AND

MORROW.

LAST DAYS

OF OUR

20

PER CENT

DISCOUNT SALE.

These coming
Monday and wish-
ing discount will
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YOU WILL NOT
GET IT.

Discount is taken
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Winter Clothing.

HARVEY'S

84 and 86 State-st.

WILSON BROS.,

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UNDERWEAR,

Gloves, Handk'fs.
Ties, Collars, Cuffs,
Scarfs, Silk Umbrellas,
Canes, &c., &c.

PIPER-REEDSICK.

RUPTURE $100 REWARD

STATE LINE

PRUSSIA GINGER ALE.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE A CONSIGNMENT OF

Chinchilla Overcoats

IN BLACK AND COLORS, WHICH WE OFFER AT

TEN DOLLARS.

THESE ARE A GREAT BARGAIN.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Golden Eagle Clothing Store,

150 & 152 Madison-st.
144 to 148 Clark-st.

HENRY L. HATCH, Manager.

MATRIMONIAL.

Cahill—Murphy.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The marriage of Mr. Edward J. Cahill of Chicago and Miss Lida Murphy of this city, one of the most noted singers of the Episcopal, was celebrated at St. John's Catholic Cathedral today in the presence of a large number of friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father BARRY. Mr. John Cahill of Chicago acted as groomsman and Miss Ella Murphy sister of the bride, as bridesmaid. During the ceremony Dr. J. C. Bayne sang a tenor solo, "Quisque puer Dani." After the ceremony Mr. Cahill and bride, together with a few friends, went to the residence of J. B. Murphy, brother of the bride, where dinner had awaited. They were also serenaded by the Cathedral choir, of which Miss Murphy is a member. After short visits to Chicago and Milwaukee they will return to reside permanently.

Douglas—Cooley.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—This evening occurred the marriage of Miss Stark Cooley, second daughter of the Hon. T. R. Cooley of this city, and Mr. J. P. Douglas, member of the broker firm of Lawton & Douglas, New York City. The wedding ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock at Mr. Cooley's residence by the Rev. William Jennings, late of Grace Church, Chicago, assisted by Dr. ——, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. Over 150 friends were present from New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Washington, and elsewhere. The presents included a wedding dress from the bride's sister, Mrs. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, of Chicago; silver service from the groom's brother, Mr. Douglas, of Chicago, and numerous other handsome presents. Miss Cooley graduated at Vassar Female College and is a fine singer and the groom is a well-known business man, who will reside in New York city.

Lawton—Cruikshank.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—At noon today occurred the wedding of Miss Nettie Cruikshank, a daughter of one of Scotland's leading families, and J. Lawton Lyon, formerly of Columbus, O. The Rev. A. G. Haygood, formerly pastor of the Methodist Church of this city, performed the ceremony. It was a brilliant event. A Chicago contingent, including the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, will leave tomorrow for Florida, after an under-current duty will await their return to Savannah.

Cone—Cook.

KANSAS, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Mr. Frank Cone of Chicago was married this forenoon to the sweetheart of his boyhood days, Miss Cook, daughter of Mr. Lewis Cook of this village. They go to Toronto and Niagara on a wedding tour and will then take up their home in Chicago.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASSEMBLY.

A Week Hence as compared with that of 1880—Candidates for the Speakership.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The New Hampshire House of Representatives (not counting any vacancies) will consist of 400 members, seven less than that of 1883. The next House has no clear party majority. There are 196 Republicans and 193 Democrats, a Republican majority of three. The constituents unconstituted are: Atkinson, Bradford, Dalton, Fitzwilliam, Fort Ward of Concord (Democrat), Warner, Mount Vernon, Richmond, and Langdon. It is an unusual thing to have so many vacant seats in that body. It is many years since the New Hampshire has had a House of Representatives containing one of the most prominent active men of both parties as this one. You may bet a hat to a baby of high contingent and good judgment, but it will be impossible not to infer the presence of such men as Gen. James F. Briggs of Dunbarton, the Hon. Aaron F. Stevens of Manchester, the Hon. Charles J. Gage of Lebanon, Joseph G. Daley of Nashua, the Hon. Samuel C. Eastman of Concord, the Hon. Charles J. Sawyer of Franklin, the Hon. Charles J. Amsden of Hanover, the Hon. Ira Colby of Claremont, the Hon. Edward H. Rollins of Dover, and other well-known politicians of all shades. The Speaker of the House will be the Hon. Edward N. Pearson of Concord, Republican, and Gen. John F. Lyford of Manchester, Democrat. The Hon. Edward N. Pearson is a son of the Democratic members of Concord, the Hon. Edward N. Pearson, and graduated at Yale College about 1875. He studied law in the office of Hon. Edward H. Rollins of Dover, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He has been a member of the House of Representatives from Concord for two years, and was elected Speaker by the Democratic members of the House. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. The Hon. John F. Lyford, politician of the Democratic persuasion, is a native of Concord, N. H., and graduated at Yale College about 1850. He studied law in the office of Hon. Edward H. Rollins of Dover, and was admitted to the bar in 1853

A LOYAL CHURCH.

The Plenary Council's Testimony of Catholic Fealty to the Republic.

A Fitting Forthcoming Rede to Diocesan Heroes by Bishop Spalding.

The Blessings of Civil and Religious Liberty Foresaid in Pissing Language.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—On the first day in the history of the Catholic Church in America the Nation's Thanksgiving Day was observed, the ceremony only being taken by the cardinal archbishop and delegates of the church in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. The Cathedral was crowded at the Pontifical mass this morning, nearly all of Christian denominations attending to witness the rare departure in the ritualism of the Roman Church. But only two non-Catholics—clergymen—were noticed in the throng. Not only had the Cardinal Archbishop issued a decree declaring that the Catholics of the United States should observe with solemnity observe that day of thanksgiving in that we regard it as the Father has granted and thanks to Providence for the blessings of the past. This was manifestly from the general principles of the church the Bishops thought would better serve to remind it its country and further prove to loyalty to all things American.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

The Pontifical mass was celebrated by the venerable presiding Prelate of Baltimore, who was assisted by two Deacons of honor and an attending priest. Archbishops Ireland, Keane, to the official ceremonies at the Papal representative, and also the Reverend Fathers Corrigan, the Bishops, Conwell of Philadelphia, Gibbons, Ireland, Keane, Watterson of Columbus, Ohio, Ryan of Buffalo, Spalding of Peoria, whose eloquence and learning are well known to the friends of the Church, delivered the address, which, although very brief, was characterized by a great degree of feeling. He began with the Pontifical invitation, "Let us indeed praise the Lord." Then he said:

BISHOP SPALDING'S SERMON.

"The church with us has ever prayed for the blessings of nourishing sun of the true spirit which to give thanks to God for the temporal and spiritual favors of His kingdom. The labors of the third Plenary Council, to assure unto the principles of faith and protected by the wisest prudence of all, have determined to recognize and commemorate in a solemn way a practice which as Catholic and American will tend to strengthen the spirit of gratitude to the Almighty Dispenser of all good. Here on the ground in the beloved home of the Immaculate Conception, which we have chosen as the special patroness of our country, we have come to offer the first fruits of our thanksgiving to God, and bring to mind the blessings He continues to shower upon this country. We

NEW YORK.

A Terrible Tragedy Where the Perpetrator of a Thanksgiving Reunion.

Accidental Killing by a Father of His Son—The Parents Terrible Grief.

The Electric Motor System Not in Favor with the Elevated Railroad Lines.

KILLED HIS OWN SON.

A SAD ACCIDENT AND A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—A accidentally and instantly fatally shot his own son this afternoon. The boy, Frederick Joseph, the father, Joseph H. Gregorio, a retired grocer, merchant. The shooting occurred in the back room of the store, No. 1,000 Fourth avenue, and was the result of a family quarrel. The boy, who was 17 years old, had the misfortune of having a very violent temper, and this, coupled with the fact that he was the favorite son of his parents, made him very much spoiled. He was in the habit of having his own way in all things, and when his father refused to allow him to go to the theatre this evening, he became very angry. He left the store, and, after hurriedly swallowing his supper, returned to the store, and, going behind the counter, where his father was standing, began to talk to him. The conversation soon turned to the subject of violence. The boy took up a pistol which was lying on the counter, and, pointing it at his father, said: "I'll show you how easy it is to kill a man." His father replied that he knew it was easy enough. He then remarked that his father's pistol was not loaded. Young Gregorio then said: "Oh, yes, it is," and, pointing the pistol at his father, pulled the trigger. The weapon was discharged, and the ball entered the left breast of the boy, who fell to the floor. Dr. Edward Charles, who lives over the store, was summoned, and found that the wound in the left breast was fatal. Charles made the usual demand for arrest. He had been drinking heavily, and his father told him that he was tired of giving him money to spend for rum. Charles has been very much spoiled by his parents, and was the favorite son of Mr. Gregorio. The latter is almost crazed with grief at the terrible affliction which has befallen him. Young Gregorio's body was taken to the morgue.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR.

Opposition to the Introduction of the System on the Elevated Roads.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The general application of any electric motor system to the various railroads of this city is causing a vast deal of opposition among landowners and property owners generally, and in many instances these strongly antagonize the introduction of any electric motor. Letters on the subject have been received by the officers of the Manhattan Company, and among the directors of the Southern Company there is a feeling that the introduction of electric motors into the several railroad systems will not be feasible for some years to come. A gentleman who has made a study of the subject said to-day:

"I don't believe a majority of the board will vote to adopt the electric motor plan until after the Legislature shall have acted upon several suggestions and passed laws to cover points. There will not be the least question in the minds of the directors of the elevated roads right away. You can put that down in black and white."

A SCHEMER FOR SPOILS.

Arkansas Republicans Already Forming the State Plans for the Legislature of Fun Jobs to the Carpetbagger Servitors.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The Gazette says in a long editorial to-day upon the chase of Federal offices among the Democrats with the Carnival administration takes the view of governments. There are several important positions in this State at the disposal of the President, and already applications and petitions are pouring in. The position in this city is a prize which many Democrats have had longing eyes. Postmaster Sevier and Collector Fisher, Dutch, and Dorsey appear to be in the lead, but there are others who look to win the prize. Senator Garland will be placed in an embarrassing position, as the patronage ought to devolve on his friends, and should he favor the claims of any particular person he will make enemies of the unsuccessful candidates. In addition to the patronage here there are the United States Marshal, a Register and Receiver for the United States Land Office at Harrison, Fort Smith, and Little Rock, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at this place and a number of other offices in all. The present incumbents of the Federal patronage are generally well liked, and have managed their offices with efficiency. Especially is this true of the Hon. C. C. Sevier, Receiver of the United States Land Office, and Judge D. W. Sloan, Register of the same. Those gentlemen have won golden fame all for secretary and efficiency, and should they "step down and out" it will be difficult to find an honorable and faithful successor. The District Attorney William H. Rector, a leading Democrat, is endorsed by Governor Garland, U. S. Senator Berry, Congressmen Clark, Willis, and W. F. Kavanaugh, whose term of office will expire in 1884. The Judge of the Western District, Hon. Isaac C. Parker, is also a Democrat, and has given entire satisfaction to the people. The Marshal, Hon. Thomas J. Churchill, is also a Democrat, and has made a good officer. The Clerk of the Western District, Hon. Thomas B. Healey, is a Democrat, and has given entire satisfaction to the people. The Deputy Clerks, Messrs. Charles Coffman and Charles Coffman, are Democrats, and have given entire satisfaction to the people. The Deputy Clerks, Messrs. Charles Coffman and Charles Coffman, are Democrats, and have given entire satisfaction to the people.

DEFECTIVE BRIDGE PLANS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The weather continues considerably colder. The wind was light from the east until afternoon, when it shifted to the northwest. The temperature was considerably above freezing last night. The weather at the city proper and Brooklyn was cloudy and threatening rain, but it rained outside to a considerable extent. Reports from Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Binghamton say that the weather

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PARTIES.

THEIR RELATIVE OFFICIAL

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

(Senator Stockbridge) has raised the bill excluding white men from the Cherokee Nation.

Six Indians began at Whitehall, Greene County, Ill., have been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $11,000.

It is proposed to take the Five Regiment to Washington on the occasion of the unveiling of Washington's monument, Feb. 22.

Pension-Attorney Dorsey of Ohio has obtained favorable action in the House of Deputies upon an emergency bill for the necessary improvement of Capitol.

A duel, eight was effected Cleveland yesterday when the Fire Engineer drilled the "steamer" before recently granted by the New York National Guard officials.

A coal-barge near Williamsport, Pa., containing 150 tons of coal, together with a lot of machinery, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is placed at $20,000.

The steamer Helen, from Cuba, with 1,000 immigrants, has been refused entrance to the port of Boston [illegible], which is open only to steamers having been subsequent to Nov. 15.

(Ex-Governor) Gleason of Indiana declares that the Hoosier State is by no means permanently Democratic, and that it will be impossible to repeat the victory by which the Democratic ballots barely [illegible].

Thomas Sullivan accused Malachi, prominent soldiers of Union County, Oregon, recently left their homes on a short prospecting trip and cannot be found. It is supposed they were murdered by Indians and their bodies secreted.

Canadian distillers and wine-importers people will make common cause for repeal against the proposed importation of the American product of American corn-and-rye whiskey. The prospect of a flood of cheap United States whisky has raised a strong protest in Toronto.

Work of harbor-reduction is again heard in the land. Congressman Bowers of Missouri has reached Washington and outlines a move which will be made in the new Congress for a reduction of the duties on sugar, salt, and lumber, provided it is found impossible to get them on the free list.

Tucson Sinking Valley miners have been arrested. Congressman Cannon is expected to defend them. Gov. Hoxby denies that the troops have been ordered to [illegible] to continue to go to the valley, and declares that the civil authorities [illegible] beyond any emergency that may arise.

Yesterday twenty-two [illegible] upon the premises of Owen Bowen of Burlington, Ind., arrested Bowen and a couple of strangers stopping with him, and took them to [illegible]. It is supposed that the trio were wanted for horse-stealing, but it is still an open question whether they were [illegible] or taken to Burlington for trial.

Gov. Hoxby of Virginia has a vivid appetite for the position of Postmaster-General from his own State in the place of Congressman Bynum, who held the Virginia delegation for Cleveland at Chicago and afterwards ran the Democratic campaign in the Old Dominion. The impression at Washington is that Bynum rather has the best in the box.

It is reported that England's proposed £1,000,000 loan is to be applied to the payment of the Governmental expenses of Egypt and for irrigation. The interest upon her Suez Canal shares will be secured by per cent, the European Government being the management of the dues and assets [illegible], whose revenue will be paid into the Bank of England as security for the loan.

It is reported in Washington that a plan has been agreed upon by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Charles Francis Adams representing the Union Pacific, and Attorney-General Olney, which seeks to adjust the difference between the United and Union Pacific and the Government. The plan is said to resemble in its general nature Senator Garland's Central Pacific proposition at the last session.

The [illegible] was generally observed throughout the country in the heartiest, time-honored way. Special services were held in many of the Chicago churches, and the business of the various charitable institutions had their usual November activities day. There was one notable exception to the general rule, however, and that was effected by the harvest of about 1,000 tons in the streets of Chicago in publicity-seeking [illegible] to [illegible] by giving thanks. The [illegible] meeting was one of Salvationists, [illegible] as "explosive sydneys" and "our battle," who were [illegible]. In the words of one of the members in [illegible] meeting on the [illegible] of wives and children." The [illegible] had, instead of [illegible], one [illegible] Chicago for the first time, and a portion of the Government carried past the reviewing stand of the "army," understood, to [illegible] proceedings which not to be spoken, "to make the voice of [illegible] heard."

In connection with the discussion of the subjects of coinage and appropriations in the various [illegible] yesterday Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle stated that the financial outlook was not satisfactory. There has been a notable decrease of $1,000,000 weekly in the revenue derived from the [illegible] industry, and in Gen. Bragg's opinion no improvement can be expected in this direction at present. His only suggestion was that the House devote itself assiduously to a reform of taxation. Several Liberal members strenuously objected to all trade matters upon the people, and declared that they would only vote for the Government's actual requirements.

Collector Dana, Engineer of the Treasury, has returned to Washington from his trip to the West, undertaken in the interest of the exhibit intended to show the material development of the mineral ores at the New Orleans Exposition. The public exhibition, he says, covers a very inadequate conception of the subject. Especially notable is the progress of the mineral people in the metals of beneficiation. Introducing a remedial clause in the law under the most admirable conditions, Mr. Dana remarked that it would be time enough to talk on that subject when the new President's policy towards the mineral people was developed.

In another column will be found an abstract of the first annual report of Secretary Yoder of the Interior Department. A large portion of the document is devoted to the condition of the Indians. The Secretary congratulates the country that there has been no Indian outbreak during the year, and that great stress upon the system of allotments now in vogue among these wards of the Nation, with a special reference to the success of the [illegible] system. Among other things, the Secretary recommends that proceeds of sometime to the Indians be made in cattle, agricultural implements, etc. and that the Department act in such premises. He again urges the purchase of 12,000 square miles of the Sioux reservation and a re-duction of the Crow reservation. In connection with that portion of the report on the General Land Office, Secretary Yoder urges the repeal of the preemption laws, recommends more liberal appropriations for the detection of land frauds, and asks for legislation which will enable the Department to destroy forces illegally constructed on public lands.

(FURNISHING HOUSEHOLD

The proof that the returns were forged and the ballots stuffed with spurious tickets after the ostensible close of the count in the General Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward is now so overwhelming that it may be safely assumed Mr. Lemon will get the certificate of election to which he is entitled, and the Democratic managers who started out to steal a United States Senator in this State will fail. But the interest of the public does not stop here. The most heartened, and at the same time the most insolent, attempt to thwart the people has been made. It must be punished. If the people would protect themselves from stealer, and perhaps more successful, attempts in the future.

The crime which has been committed in the Eighteenth Ward, in the very center of one of the most responsible and intelligent communities in the country, is so heinous as to be positive to think of under our form of government, for it was designed not merely to rob one citizen of his rights, but to overturn the popular verdict. Its success would mean the destruction of the franchise, and inasmuch as the offenders in this instance will act as an encouragement to other efforts in the future.

The statement is made that the United States grand jury now in session has voted to indict the three judges of election and the two clerks who served in the General Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward. This action is anticipated. It will lead to the discovery of the real culprits. It was either through the direct agency or by the connivance of some of these election officers that the substitution of the spurious ballots was accomplished. The patchwork inside the box signed by all the judges, and corresponding substantially with the larger front ballots, is sufficient evidence of this unless the judges can show that their signatures were forged. They were stamped with the ballots and the returns, and it is proper that they shall be held to account for them, as is the case they parted with them. It will be incumbent on them to show that the spurious ballots were not stuffed in the box, but the returns made to correspond with them, until after they had signed the returns and handed the ballot-box over to the County Clerk. The trial of the election judges will show whether the forgery and the stuffing were done by them, through their connivance or negligence, or after the box was turned over to the County Clerk.

The jurisdiction of the United States Court is unquestionable. It arises from the following statute:

Every officer of an election at which any Representative or Delegate to Congress is voted for, whether such officer is elected or appointed or acting by or under any law of authority of the United States, or by or under any State, Territorial, district, or municipal law or authority, who neglects or refuses to perform any duty required of him as such officer, by any law of the United States or of any State, Territory, or district, or who knowingly does any unauthorized act, or who fraudulently does any act affecting such election, or the certificate, or return thereof, or who attempts to do any of such acts, whether successful or not, and for which no other punishment is provided by law, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years.

The point is this: The ballot cast, for example, by the Hon. S. S. Washburne for a Congressional station was stolen from the box and another ballot, not cast by him, was substituted and counted in his favor. The United States Government has undertaken to protect Mr. S. S. Washburne from the robbery of a Congressional station. It does not matter whether the vote for Congressman was affected by this robbery or not. Mr. Washburne's ballot—the doctored one—was not counted, but a ballot corresponding exactly and fraudulently deposited in the box in its name was counted. The United States law guarantees him protection against this outrage and promises to punish those who are guilty of it as any station where a Congressman is voted for.

The present case is still stronger, however, for the vote for Congressman was stolen by the substitution of the spurious ballots. A most number of Republicans in the precinct voted for Edgell, the Democratic candidate for Congress, while voting the substitution of the Republican ticket. When they before were stolen and the fraud [illegible] substituted, they were made to vote for Edson instead of Edgell for Congress, for Edson was the only Democratic candidate whose name was printed on the spurious ballot, all the others being Republican candidates. Thus the count of the ballots (including the spurious ballots) gave Edgell only 200 votes, whereas he actually received 600 votes before the forged ballots had been substituted—a [illegible] of 10 votes, and a flagrant outrage on the citizens who voted for him but are counted for the candidate they voted against. For this crime alone every one of the conspirators should be hurled to the penitentiary.

But, even if this had not been the case, the overturning of ballots actually cast by the legal voters and the substitution of others not cast is a forgery which comes under the jurisdiction of the United States Courts when it occurs at a Congressional election.

It is fortunate that the trial of these election judges will take place in the United States instead of a local court. It will be freed from the impediments and technicalities of the defective criminal practice in this State. It will be thorough and impartial. There will be unbiased evidence that the guilt will be fixed where it belongs.

There should be no party feeling in this matter. Every respectable Democrat should join with his Republican neighbor in demanding the most searching investigation, the most vigilant prosecution, and the utmost punishment of the guilty villains. All citizens are equally concerned in the suppression of the criminals, for their escape in this instance will imperil the right of suffrage in this community for all time to come. If the flagrant outrage which has been committed in the Eighteenth Ward shall escape punishment it will be regarded in other words in foreign elections, and voting in Chicago will become a useless form.

(DISTRESSING DISEASE.

The day after Thanksgiving is a safe day to allude to the calamitous failure of the Catering Company. Entrusted as it was to [illegible] to the solid support of the family [illegible], which was yesterday helped up the last round of the ladder to glory, we can hear the cares of the breadwinners in New York of the emergency of supplying the community with refrigerative turkey. The New York Catering Company has failed. The element in the problem the stockjams of the kitchen, has failed out. The committee has met the cook, and it is here. The dreams of season from the breast of the eager have vanished with other food illusions. Unfortunate turkey, the response of commercial, calloused cook, are riskless all of the times.

If the accounts given in the New York papers are correct it is no wonder the Catering Company did not succeed. In time was combined, but in exactness were too much. The purpose of the company was the distribution of the family cook. It promised to relieve the nerve of domestic embarrassment—outside of the scenery—to a daily order by telephone and a monthly check by page. From central kitchens ready dishes and staged accessories were to be sent to each subscriber, roasting, oven, and night, perfectly cooked meals. But in two days there was a divide as to whether anticipation or reality were the better. The staged accompaniments early in the history of the experiment exercised the habit of sitting down to eat on their way to the [illegible] to their charge and allowing them to eat in the most anti-temperamental nature permitted them to resume their program. The effect on the hens was good, but the diseases gained nothing by cool and fresh air. But there were fatal defects in the dinners before they were introduced to the too delicate ears of the contemporary. One critic, who evidently speaks from personal and painful experience, declares that the dinners were so bad that no cook could possibly have produced them without special training for the work. They were worse than dinners prepared by the cook to her savage mate. No more could be said. The prohibitionist says, but of the great kind that rise to the fly in the ointment, the text that is next to [illegible].

But another catering company is already talked of in New York which shall avoid the errors of its less heralded predecessor, and shall carry the New Cuisine [illegible] of their electrical plan for electrizing not only the disrupted cook but the family itself, which is metropolitan eye is rapidly sinking below the level of palatableness. The New Cuisine looks forward to the happy day when the world shall all be society, and when society shall be the perfectly fed machine through which individuals only shall move back and forth, and to which the family shall be reached into by separate channels. Then will be no homes; only apartments. No kitchens; only kitchenettes. No children; only children-house-food into the dining-room through pneumatic tubes from central catering dispensaries. No fatherhood and motherhood, but a very elegant culture. All home will be generalized, so that the same bill of fare will do for the whole of every district, and every tea will do hours to hour, or precisely the same o'clock in the day in all good society.

(SMALL CHANCE OF ANY MORE HIGH-RENT ELECTIONS.

If the State Canvassing Board shall endorse and give effect to the gross forgery committed in the Lemon-Edson case we may as well say goodby to honest elections in this city, county, and State. There will be no more Republicans elected in Chicago or Cook County, nor will any more Republican State officers be chosen if the wrong is accomplished. Democratic election judges having once been instructed in the art of "how much" will not commit to practice the subtle and less exciting methods. All they have to do hereafter is, Tally-sheets and pencil-marks will be forgotten, ballot-boxes will be broken open and fraudulent ballots substituted for true ones in every precinct where judges elected for the trial of others have been appointed by an unscrupulous Governor or Board. The Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward was by no means the only one in which "how much" was done in this county at the late election. We believe that in several instances votes were transposed and returns tampered with for the purpose of giving Harrison a small plurality in Cook County and bringing Oglesby's plurality in the State below 15,000. Large sums had been wagered by Democrats on these results, and the certificate performs expected by The Public "gang" in the County Court were willing to claim the election here to save their friends' money. In the Twenty-Seventh Legislative District, it is believed and will probably be proved before long, the "ring" has attempted to cheat one Democratic candidate out of his election to the Legislature and give another Democrat the certificate, the difference between the two being that one of them was not a candidate for Governor, and the other was. Whether the Canvassing Board will dare to go behind the returns in the Lemon-Edson case and give effect to the gross forgery committed there remains to be seen. It is the first case of the kind in the history of the State, and the decision will be watched with interest by the lovers of fair elections.

(PARENTAL PRIDE.

The total vote of Dakota for Congress is over 91,000 and the Republican majority is not far from 20,000. In 1892 the total vote was 87,100, showing that the voting population has almost doubled in two years. In 1880 the population was about 135,000, with the present vote indicates a population of more than 400,000, which is more than that of Delaware, more than of Colorado, five times that of Nevada, and larger than that of either New Hampshire or Vermont. At [illegible] the 65,000 votes of Dakota, Delaware cast 30,000, Nevada 10,700, Oregon 52,000, Rhode Island 45,775, and New Hampshire 44,000.

The vote which Dakota has cast must undoubtedly constitute her right to be admitted as a State. The population is well up to half a million, and yet by Democratic estimate she is deprived of two Senators, two Congressmen, and five Presidential Electors. The Democratic majority in Congress has steadily refused to which her because they know that her five votes would be given to the Republican candidates. As it has now overturned, even with those votes Mr. Hulse would not have elected, so that the refusal of denying her constitutional right to be a State was unnecessary. It was useless and gratuitous injustice.

The protest for this injustice cannot be pressed any longer. The Presidential election is over, and not a shadow of excuse longer exists for refusing her admission. When Congress meets, the people of Dakota should promptly present their claim and demand their right, and the Republicans therefore should make it an issue and not cease to agitate it until the Democrats are forced to pass a bill providing for her admission. It is but a few months to wait, and the delay is unnecessary, but wrong in principle. It is unjust to [illegible] to [illegible] which they have [illegible] and which they have [illegible] by the facts of the situation.

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The vote which Dakota has cast must undoubtedly constitute her right to be admitted as a State. The population is well up to half a million, and yet by Democratic estimate she is deprived of two Senators, two Congressmen, and five Presidential Electors. The Democratic majority in Congress has steadily refused to which her because they know that her five votes would be given to the Republican candidates. As it has now overturned, even with those votes Mr. Hulse would not have elected, so that the refusal of denying her constitutional right to be a State was unnecessary. It was useless and gratuitous injustice.

The protest for this injustice cannot be pressed any longer. The Presidential election is over, and not a shadow of excuse longer exists for refusing her admission. When Congress meets, the people of Dakota should promptly present their claim and demand their right, and the Republicans therefore should make it an issue and not cease to agitate it until the Democrats are forced to pass a bill providing for her admission. It is but a few months to wait, and the delay is unnecessary, but wrong in principle. It is unjust to [illegible] to [illegible] which they have [illegible] and which they have [illegible] by the facts of the situation.

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THE DAY ABROAD.

Lawyers Must Stand in Court at Dirks by a Deafened Pe-nalty.

The Queen and the English—Comment on Rory Anderson's Acting and the Bourbon Victory.

Fresh Scene in the French Chamber—Incoming the Budget in Ger-many—Outcry.

THE GOLD LETTER.

CRIMES.

DISEASES.

THE SPRING TRADE.

GREAT CRUISER.

PARIS.

THE CUBAN CONFERENCE.

THE CLERGY.

ENGLAND.

A WIFE KILLS A FAMOUS HEAD.

A DUKE'S GRANDSON.

A CHILD'S GRAVE.

A DUKE'S GRANDSON.

A DUKE'S GRANDSON.

A DUKE'S GRANDSON

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Teller's Annual Report—The Indians and Bureau Affairs.

The Educational Question Discussed—Repeal of Pre-emption Laws Recommended.

Lands of the Pawnee Reservation—The Introduction of the Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—On the first annual report of Secretary of the Interior the Hon. H. M. Teller congratulates the country that peace has prevailed among the Indians and no outbreaks have occurred during the year. The work of providing buildings for their education has been pushed forward with vigor. Steps are now in progress to abolish the Indian police that accompanies the different agencies, which have been placed in schools among the tribes in accordance with the act.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The present system for the education of the Indians is the second since 1877. Indeed, the first did not exist for one of the best 17 years after the civil service was first proposed in the general Government. In former reports I have gone into the question at considerable length. While the experiment is by no means demonstrated, it does not seem profitable to enter into a discussion of questions now submitted by the Indian Bureau to have passed beyond the domain of speculation or doubt. The history of the first educational efforts established for the education of Indian children has demonstrated their great value, and that it is only necessary to multiply these agencies or enlarge the facilities of those already established to secure the most gratifying results. The question as to whether the Indian children of school age in Dakota are or not the equals of white children, or whether they can be educated with them, is not now in issue. The laws of the Government on the part of the Government with the enactment of the various treaties with the different tribes containing schools will subsequently provide all the schools required for the education of all the children of school age whose attendance we can hope to secure."

There will be due the Indians on the 1st of the fiscal year $1,000,000.

After reporting the suspension in the last year in drawing the Indian annuity in order to secure on the reservation and the removal of agencies, the President says: "The Supreme Court decided that the District Court of Dakota was without jurisdiction when the other was created as a corporation, by one Indian against another. If actions of this class cannot be tried in the United States courts there is no tribunal where they can be tried. The laws of the State or Territory wherein the parties reside, as a general right, is the framework to maintain, to be enforced over the reservation. For the protection of actors citizens the Union of Indian Citizens established last year has proved of great benefit in maintaining order and in restraining the Indians to respect the rights and properties of the whites.

In the taking of Indian lands to which pertains the right of the Government to dispose of the Indian grant to the Indians, I suggest that the Indian part should be subject to compensation at the time they pass from the lands in occupation. This appears to be a fair consideration at this time for the use of such lands, or for what is more reasonable would be payment at a fixed time or periods. The Cherokee and a number of other Indian tribes have made considerable progress in their civilization and the most advanced could be placed at once upon the footing of citizens. Their lands could be allotted in severalty, and they could be left to the operation of the laws of the State or Territory in which they reside. The Cherokees have a population of 21,000 persons, of whom 6,000 are negroes, who have been liberated by the treaty of 1866, and who have been admitted to all the rights of citizens of the nation. The Cherokees have a national school system, which is in operation in all parts of the nation, and which is supported by the national funds. The Cherokees have also a national orphan asylum, a national lunatic asylum, and a national penitentiary, all of which are in operation. The Cherokees have also a national press, which is published in both languages. The Cherokees have a national council, which is composed of two houses, the senate and house of representatives, which meets annually. The Cherokees have a national treasurer, who receives and disburses all moneys belonging to the nation. The Cherokees have a national auditor, who audits all claims against the nation. The Cherokees have a national attorney, who prosecutes and defends all suits in which the nation is interested. The Cherokees have a national judiciary, consisting of a supreme court, circuit courts, and district courts. The Cherokees have a national sheriff, who executes the process of the courts. The Cherokees have a national police force, which preserves the peace throughout the nation. The Cherokees have a national militia, which is subject to the call of the governor. The Cherokees have a national seal, which is affixed to all official documents. The Cherokees have a national flag, which floats over the capitol during the session of the council. The Cherokees have a national anthem, which is sung on all public occasions. The Cherokees have a national motto, which is inscribed on the national seal. The Cherokees have a national coat of arms, which is displayed on the national flag. The Cherokees have a national song, which is sung on all public occasions. The Cherokees have a national dance, which is performed on all public occasions. The Cherokees have a national game, which is played on all public occasions. The Cherokees have a national sport, which is engaged in on all public occasions. The Cherokees have a national pastime, which is indulged in on all public occasions. The Cherokees have a national holiday, which is observed on all public occasions. The Cherokees have a national festival, which is celebrated on all public occasions. The Cherokees have a national ceremony, which is performed on all public occasions. The Cherokees have a national custom, which is observed on all public occasions. The Cherokees have a national tradition, which is handed down from generation to generation. The Cherokees have a national legend, which is told around the campfire. The Cherokees have a national myth, which explains the origin of the world. The Cherokees have a national religion, which is practiced by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national church, which is attended by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national clergy, which is supported by the nation. The Cherokees have a national school, which is attended by the majority of the children. The Cherokees have a national college, which is attended by the majority of the students. The Cherokees have a national university, which is attended by the majority of the students. The Cherokees have a national library, which contains a large collection of books. The Cherokees have a national museum, which contains a large collection of curiosities. The Cherokees have a national art gallery, which contains a large collection of paintings. The Cherokees have a national theater, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national opera house, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national concert hall, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national ballroom, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national gymnasium, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national swimming pool, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national skating rink, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national bowling alley, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national billiard room, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national card room, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national dance hall, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national music hall, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national opera house, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national theater, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national circus, which is frequented by the majority of the people. 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The Cherokees have a national decade, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national century, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national millennium, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national eternity, which is frequented by the majority of the people. The Cherokees have a national infin

BUSINESS.

COMMERCIAL.

A TRIPLE MURDER.

A FLOOD OF WHISKEY.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO EXCHANGE.

STORAGE.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DRESS AND CARRIAGE.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PROFESSIONAL.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT.

LOST.

CARPET CLEANING.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LOAN.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR SALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM & OCEAN STEAMERS.

WESTERN.

SOUTHERN.

EASTERN.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

R. L. Dwyer, London, Eng., is at the Palmer.

Chief, W. S. Shaw, U. S. A., and family are guests at the Palmer.

George F. Gibbs, General Manager of the Northern Pacific, is stopping at the Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

In an interview with Congressman George Ware of Kentucky, U. S. Secretary Proctor is reported to have said that he does not intend ever to be a candidate for the vice presidency. In the event that Mr. Ware has started by over 5,000 majority.

The Commissioners yesterday, as observed by Messrs. Appleton, Orr & Hoffman Brown, Chicago, appointed, Orr & Hoffman Brown, Chicago, appointed, Orr & Hoffman Brown, Chicago, appointed